

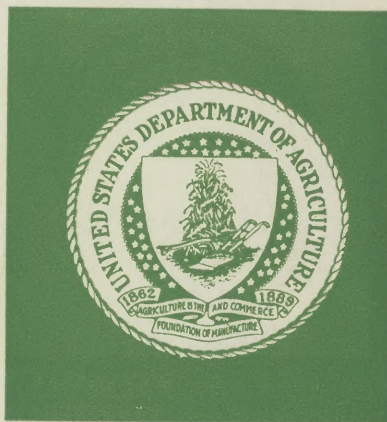
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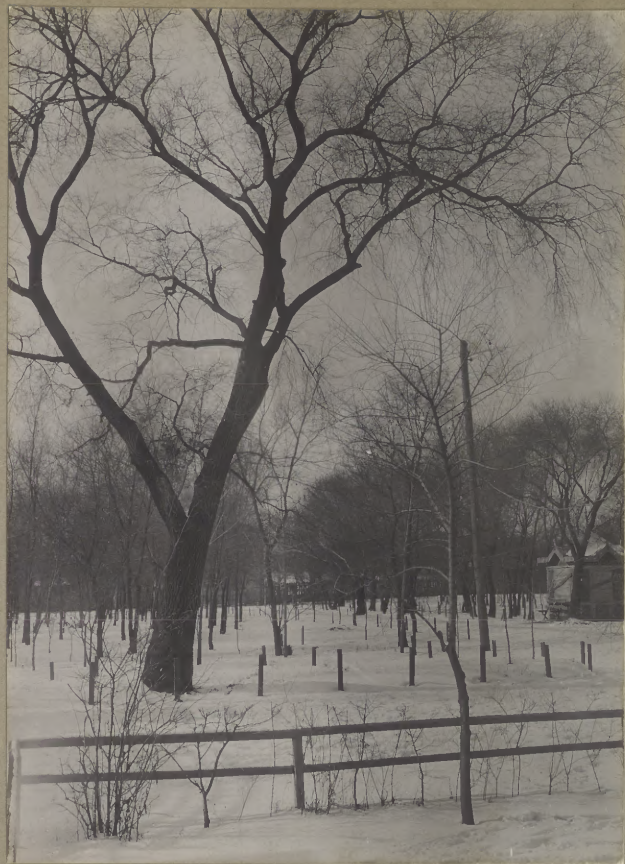
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No. 5812. "A large specimen of the so-called dwarf elm, Ulmus pumila, growing in the public park in Harbin. This elm is one of the most promising trees for dry, cold regions."

Frank N. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria,
February 27, 1913.



No. 5811. "The haymarket, where stacks of wild hay are waiting for future purchasers. This wild hay is very nutritive and is especially good for horses."

Frank N. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria, February 27, 1913.



No. 5813. "A near view of the trunk of the large dwarf elm, Ulmus pumila, showing the deeply furrowed bark. This is the same tree seen in photo No. 5812."

Frank N. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria,
February 27, 1913.



No. 5814. "An avenue of small leaved Chinese poplars, Populus simonii, as seen in the public park in Harbin. These poplars are capable of withstanding great drouth and cold and are of value to those sections of the semi-arid belt where the summers are quite hot but the winters very severe." Frank N. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria,
February 27, 1913.



No. 5815. "A near view of the trunks of the Chinese poplars, Populus simonii, shown in photo No. 5814. These trees with their whitish bark make a cheerful impression on a dark winter day."

Frank N. Meyer, Harbin, Manchuria,
February 27, 1913.



No. 5816. "A lot of bamboo poles, just unloaded from a steamer from Shanghai. They belong nearly all to the kind called 'mao cho', Phyllostachys pubescens."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, March
27, 1913.



No. 5817. "A neat stack of split bamboo, piled up on the bund in Tientsin. These laths come from southern and central China, and are used in the manufacture of bamboo furniture. Phyllostachys sp."

Frank M. Meyer, Tientsin, China,
March 27, 1913.



No. 5818. "A basketful of dried persimmons, Eospyros kaki, exposed for sale in the fruit market in Peking. The Chinese name of this variety is 'Ta ssü ping tze', and they are said to come from Honan. Sample sent under No. 15b."

Frank M. Meyer, Peking, China, March 22,
1913.



No. 5819. "A large pile of dried persimmons, Diospyros kaki, as seen in a fruit storehouse in Peking. This is the same variety as described in photo No. 5818. They form a very nourishing food for the common people, who eat them like dried figs."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, March 22, 1913.



No. 5820. "Two baskets of large jujube fruits, Eizyphus sativa, as seen on the fruit market in Peking. This is the variety called 'Tze lin tsao', of which a sample was sent under No. 1b, S.P.I. 35601, and scions under No. 1023, S.P.I. No. 35255."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, March 22, 1913.



No. 5821. "Zizyphus sativa. An orchard of a variety of jujube called 'Hsiao tsao', showing the way all trees have been ringed to make them produce more fruit. Scions of this variety sent under No. 1025, S.P.I. No. 35257. Samples sent under Nos. 6b and 7b, S.P.I. Nos. 35606-7.

Frank N. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5822. "Zizyphus sativa. A solitary specimen of a jujube tree of the variety 'Hsiao tsao', showing the ringed stem."

Frank N. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5823. "A specimen of a small fruited jujube tree, Zizyphus sativa, 'Hsiao tsao', having two stems, on the left one of which are twenty rings."

Frank M. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5824. "A very old specimen of the small fruited jujube tree, 'Hsiao tsao', said to be over two hundred years old."

Frank M. Meyer, near Laoling, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5825. "A near view of the trunk of the old jujube tree shown in the preceding photograph. This shows its immense size, that is, for a jujube tree. The scars of the ringing done in the past are still dimly visible."

Frank W. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5826. "Zizyphus sativa. Two specimen trees of the variety of jujube called 'Tung tsao', meaning sugar jujube. Scions sent under No. 1024" (S.P.I. No. 35226.)

Frank W. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5827. "Trunks of jujube trees, in front of a cartwright's shop. The wood, being tough and hard, is used in cart making, the spokes of the wheels being made from it and some of the framework of the strong Chinese carts."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, March 20, 1913.



No. 5828. "Salix sp. A remarkably large specimen of a willow tree, of the variety called 'fen pai liu shu'. This variety, or perhaps species, is quite drouth resistant."

Frank N. Meyer, near Taoling, Shantung, China, March 21, 1913.



No. 5829. "Salix sp. A nearby view of the large willow tree shown in photo No. 5828. This photo shows the unusually rough bark."

Frank N. Meyer, near Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5830. "Populus simonii pyramidalis."

A solitary specimen of a typical pyramidal poplar, standing near the North Gate of the City of Tsinanfu. This special variety seems to be found only around Tsinanfu and is of great horticultural value. The Chinese call this popular 'Pau yang shu'."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5831. "Populus simonii pyramidalis.
A group of ornamental pyramidal poplars, adding a peculiar beauty to the landscape. In the foreground are well kept leek and cabbage patches."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung,
China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5832. "Salix sp. The first tree on the left bank of the canal is the curious dragon's claw willow, 'Lung tsa liu shu', having branches running zigzag. See also photo No. 5455."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu,
Shantung, China, April 8, 1913.

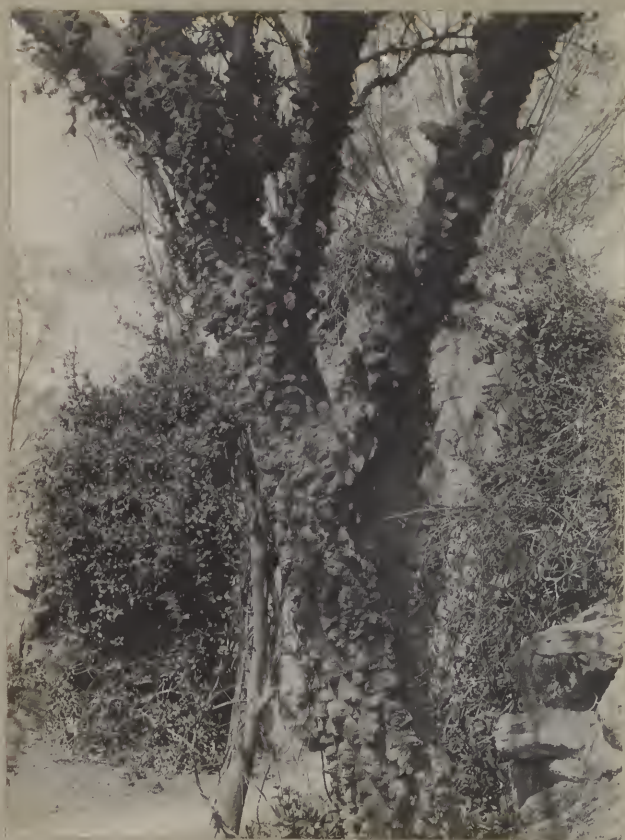


No. 5833. "Salix sp. A clear view of the dragon's claw willow, 'Lung tse liu shu'. The wind, however, prevented getting a better view of the curious crooked smaller branches."

Frank M. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5834. "Cercis sinensis. ('Fu tching shu'.) A beautiful flower garden in Tsinanfu, with a Chinese redbud in full flower behind my interpreter, Mr. Chow Hai Ting. On the left stands a double flowering peach, of a peculiar deep red hue. The gnarled, twisted dwarf trees in pots are flowering plums and peaches." Frank M. Meyer, April 8, 1913.



No. 5835. "Xanthoxylon bunzeanum."

A near view of the trunk of a large Chinese pepper tree, showing the peculiar corky warts and spines. The fruits are universally used throughout China as condiment, taking the place of our ordinary black pepper."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5836. "Tamarix sp. A tamarisk growing in the mud wall of the town of Laoling, showing how contented it is with dry situations. Chinese name, 'Hong ching'. Cuttings sent to Chico under No. 1029, S.P.I. No. 35261."

Frank N. Meyer, Laoling, Shantung, China, March 31, 1913.



No. 5837. "Brassica petsai. A field of Chinese cabbage in full bloom. The roots only of these Chinese cabbages are planted, with just a few stumps of the leaves left to them, and it is marvellous to notice how soon they form new roots and push into flower."

Frank N. Meyer, Laoling, Shantung, China,
April 8, 1913.



No. 5838. "Allium porrum. Leek and garlic gardens, beautifully kept, between fences of sorghum stems. As efficient vegetable growers the Chinese surely rank among the foremost of the world."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung,
China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5839. "Yards and small patches of sand, which in America would be eye sores by their untidy appearances, are in China utilized as vegetable gardens and are made to yield good incomes to their owners. Notice the fences of sorghum stems running everywhere."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China,
April 8, 1913.



No. 5840. "On the north shore of the Yellow River, waiting to be ferried across the muddy yellow turbulent waters."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tsinanfu, Shantung,
China, April 3, 1913.



No. 5841. "On the south shore of the Yellow River, after having been ferried across by primitive vessels. One is always glad when an operation of this kind is passed, as there is often considerable risk connected with it."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 3, 1913.



No. 5842. "A beautiful temple, with clear pools in which strong springs spout up, all in the heart of the city of Tsinanfu. This temple is open every day in the year and no matter how shabby one's clothes are, no one is denied admission. So different from places of worship in the western lands!"

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 8, 1913.



No. 5843. "Castanea sp. A row of chestnut trees, planted along the foot of a stony hill."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5844. "Castanea sp. Chestnut trees scattered over the mountains and at their bases. The trees on the higher parts where the soil was poor were invariably much weaker and much more attacked by the bark disease than those on the lower, more fertile spots."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5845. "Castanea sp. A chestnut plantation, having been partly extended on to the level fields. Notice the low branching, open-headed habits of this Chinese chestnut. Many diseased spots are visible on the trunks."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5846. "Castanea sp. A grove of irregularly planted chestnut trees, near a farmer's cottage. These trees grew on rich well drained soil and were but little attacked by the bark disease."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5847. "Castanea sp. The trunk of a large Chinese chestnut tree, showing some big wounds caused by the bark disease. My assistant Mr. J. J. C. de Leuw standing beneath the tree."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5848. "Castanea sp. The body of a large Chinese chestnut tree, showing how high up the branches have been scraped clear."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5849. "Castanea sp. A young chestnut tree attacked by the bark disease showing, however, that the wounds are healing again."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5850. "Castanea sp. An ugly scar, left by a severe attack of the bark fungus on the trunk of a comparatively young chestnut tree."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5851. "Castanea sp. A low branching Chinese chestnut tree with a large wound on the main trunks, caused by an attack of the bark fungus."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5852. "Castanea sp. Ugly wounds on the trunk of a Chinese chestnut tree, caused by the bark fungus. This specimen grew in a very poor soil."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5853. "Castanea sp. The trunk of a large old chestnut tree, of which the bark on one side has gone entirely, while some big scars, left by attacks of the bark fungus, may be seen."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 4854. "Castanea sp. The trunk of a very large and old Chinese chestnut tree, probably about three hundred years old. This patriarch has apparently withstood many an attack of the chestnut blight."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5855. "Castanea sp. A well scraped trunk of a Chinese chestnut tree. The Chinese peasants in the region of San tun ying scrape nearly all of their trees so as to try to eradicate fungus and insect diseases."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5856. "Castanea sp. A fruit grower's home in the chestnut region to the northeast of San tun ying. A wedding party has arrived, hence the decorated chair."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hsi feng ko, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.

Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 5857. "The region around San tun ying, Chili Prov., China. Mountains everywhere and valleys running in all directions. Here the chestnut trees thrive in wind sheltered valleys. The tree in the foreground is an old specimen of Celtis sinensis."

Frank N. Meyer, May 29, 1913.



No. 5858. "The south main street in San tun ying on market day. This town has a very picturesque setting and is of special interest, being the heart of perhaps the greatest chestnut region in northern China."

Frank N. Meyer, San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5859. "The west main street in San tun ying on market day. See also photograph No. 5858."

Frank N. Meyer, San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5860. "The village of Chi tchwang, where many chestnut plantations are located and where large specimens of chestnut-oaks (Quercus sinensis) are found."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913.



No. 5861. "A sloping lawn in the German Legation grounds at Peking, composed entirely of the Peking lawn-sedge, Carex stenophylla, which is one of the most satisfactory lawn makers in semiarid regions with cold winters and hot dry summers."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking China, April 17, 1913.



No. 5862. "Iris ensata. Clumps of a low growing, very hardy iris, having pale blue flowers, on a rough piece of elevated land beneath the light shade of an elm tree (Ulmus pumila). Highly recommended for use by the side of paths in semiarid regions."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Hsia tien, Chili Prov., China, May 25, 1913.



No. 5863. "Indigofera kirilowii. A rocky knoll, overgrown with this low growing ornamental little shrub, which bears racemes of rosy-purple flowers not unlike some dwarf sort of wistaria. Especially fit for gardens in semiarid regions."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5864. "Prunus triloba. A very dense flowering variety of a 'flowering plum' of a most delicate rosy-pink color. A fine shrub also for semiarid regions. In the grounds of the German Legation at Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, April 17, 1913.



No. 5865. "Prunus triloba. A variety of a 'flowering plum' with large individual flowers of a dark rose color. In the grounds of the German Legation at Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 17, 1913.



No. 5866. "Prunus triloba. A flowering plum, grafted as a standard tree on the stem of a wild peach (Amygdalus davidiana) on which stock it thrives much better than on its own roots."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 14, 1913.



No. 5867. "Salix sp. A variety of willow called 'Po she liu shu', growing better on dry lands even than on low grounds. Cultivated by the Chinese as a basketry willow, being cut to the ground every fall."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yutienhsien, Chili Prov., China, May 26, 1913.



No. 5868. "Sophora japonica var. pendula. An old weeping pagoda tree in a narrow courtyard of a partly ruined temple, harmonizing wonderfully well with the simple architecture of the surrounding buildings."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1, 1913.



No. 5869. "Sophora japonica
var. pendula. A near view of an
old weeping pagoda tree, as seen
in photo No. 5868. The mass of
foliage is too dense to be a good
subject for a snapshot."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun
ying, Chili Prov., China, June 1,
1913.



No. 5870. "Euonymus bungeana.
A large clump of a Chinese spindle
tree, well able to resist drouth and
adverse conditions. When trimmed it
supplies a good hardy hedge plant of
value to the drier sections of the tem-
perate zone."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying,
Chili Prov., China, June 5, 1913.



No. 5871. "Eyras sinensis. An old Chinese pear tree grafted on to a wild pear (P. betulaefolia). Notice the much rougher bark of the last species than the graft."

Frank W. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5872. "Sophora japonica. The trunk of a large pagoda tree, several centuries old. These pagoda trees deserve to become much more known in the milder parts of the semiarid sections in America. They make splendid park and avenue trees and thrive in dry stiff soils."

Frank W. Meyer, Village of Tao ma tsai, Chili Prov., June 2, 1913.



No. 5873. "Sophora japonica. Another large and very old pagoda tree, near a shrine."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Tao ma tsai,
Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.



No. 5874. Quercus sinensis. A majestic specimen of a Chinese chestnut-oak in a burial ground. These oaks are beautiful trees and resemble chestnuts in a most remarkable way. The Chinese use the acorns and cups for tanning purposes."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying,
Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913.



No. 5875. "Quercus sinensis.
A close view of the trunk of the
tall chestnut-oak shown in photo
No. 5874."

Frank H. Meyer, near San tun
ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31,
1913.



No. 5876. "Pinus sinensis. A large
pine tree in the grounds of the Chin song
temple, near San tun ying."

Frank H. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili
Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5877. "Pinus sinensis."

A near view of the lower part of the pine tree shown in photo No. 5876, measuring about sixteen feet in circumference."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5878. "Salix sp. A very old willow tree, said to be over three centuries old. Some of these willows in China seem to grow much taller and to a greater age than they do in other countries."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Chang dja dien, Chili Prov., China, May 25, 1913.



No. 5879. "Salix sp. An old willow tree of a very curious growth, one strip of bark having grown downward until it has touched the ground."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Chang dja dien, Chili Prov., China, May 25, 1913.



No. 5880. "Populus simonii. A plantation of north Chinese poplars planted in a flat, sandy valley to prevent the streams from eating away the lands."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5881. "Populus simonii."

A row of north Chinese poplars, planted along the edge of a field bordering a stream. The trees have been trimmed up very high so as to obtain very long poles from them."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., May 28, 1913.



No. 5882. "Cedrela sinensis."

A plantation of Chinese trees from which cigar boxes are made. The young sprouts of this tree form a beloved vegetable with the Chinese in the country districts and the trees always look mutilated and generally have but scanty foliage."

Frank N. Meyer, May 29, 1913.



No. 5883. "The road to the Chin song mountain and temple. Notice the barren limbs of a Cedrela sinensis on the left, from which the young sprouts have been removed."

Frank N. Meyer, Near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5884. "The Chin song Buddhist temple, perched upon a mountain crag. In the arboreal vegetation here shown there occur many specimens of Sophora japonica in a truly wild state."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



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Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5885. "The beautiful and impressive gateway to the grounds and main buildings of the Chin song Buddhist temple. The dark pines on the mountain slopes form a fine background."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5886. "A simple cast-iron temple bell, hung up in a masonry gateway which stands on the edge of a precipice, giving it a splendid lonely and impressive setting."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.



No. 5887. "A busy crowd of Chinese women, all occupied in washing clothes in one of the clear running water courses that run around and through the city of Tsinanfu."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 9, 1913.



No. 5888. "The west gate of the city of Tsinanfu, with the moat filled with clear running water, the whole giving an impression of medieval times."

Frank N. Meyer, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, April 9, 1913.



No. 5889. "A plot of wheat which is carefully irrigated and the soil stirred at times, showing the extent to which Chinese farmers will go in trying to get the most out of the soil. Photographed from the city wall."

Frank N. Meyer, city of Yu tien hsien, Chili Prov., China, May 26, 1913.



No. 5890. "Zizyphus sativa var. spinosa. Farmers bringing in bunches of branches of the forbidding wild jujube. This material is much used for fencing, for piling upon walls, for tying around the trunks of young trees, etc. It is so spiny that few intruders have the courage to make acquaintanceship with it."

Frank N. Meyer, San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5891. "The fuel market in San tun ying on a busy day. It is with sad eyes that one notices all the young arboreal growth which is offered for sale, showing that deforestation of the worst nature is still going on here."

Frank N. Meyer, San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5892. "Chinese junks of a very primitive construction on the river Lan ho, having brought up various products from the coast and taking down other products from the interior."

Frank N. Meyer, Scha ho, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.



No. 5893. "The fast flowing river Lan ho, with junks moored along the sandy shores. We crossed this river twice in going from San tun ying to Hsi feng ko and back while investigating the chestnut bark disease."

Frank N. Meyer, Scha ho, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.



No. 5894. "An establishment where ornamental fishes are propagated and sold to the public. There are some striking forms of gold fish in China which probably have not all been introduced into the United States."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12, 1913.



No. 5895. "The way some of my baggage looked when it arrived at the hotel in Peking after a voyage from Harbin which had lasted ten weeks, while it ought to have come in in ten days at the maximum."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 15, 1913.



No. 5896. "Arundo phragmites. Bunches of cut reeds as sold in the reed warehouses and yards along the Pei ho river in Tientsin. These reeds are much used as building material in the construction of the cheaper sorts of Chinese dwellings."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12, 1913.



No. 5897. "Andropogon sorghum. A yard piled full of sorghum stems, which are much used both as fuel and as building material in northern China."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12, 1913.



No. 5898. "Andropogon sorghum. A Chinese junk piled full of sorghum stems, sailing on the Pei ho river in front of the French cathedral. In from the up-country."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 14, 1913.



No. 5899. "Phyllostachys sp. A pile of bamboo poles on the Bund at Tientsin, in from southern China."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12,
1913.



No. 5900. "A basketry shop in Tientsin, where all sorts of articles made from willow twigs and split bamboo are being sold. Notice the handy ladders made entirely from bamboo canes."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12,
1913.



No. 5901. "Brooms made from bamboo tops and woven baskets made from split bamboo. Also a few woven wicker baskets on the right."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12, 1913.



No. 5902. "Phyllostachys sp. A bamboo worker's shop in Tientsin. All the square packages are chop sticks, which are made from split bamboo. The bird cages too are entirely of bamboo."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19, 1913.



No. 5903. "Amygdalus davidiana. A narrow lane, planted entirely to Chinese wild peaches, creating a pleasing clean effect. The soil here is rather heavy and saline but this hardy peach thrives well. In Mr. Lee's garden, near Tientsin."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19, 1913.



No. 5904. "A strong north-Chinese ice house. The roof slopes down to the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees. The interior is excavated 10-15 feet below the surface and has a solid ice bottom from 3-5 feet thick. The whole superstructure is composed of heavy square beams and sorghum stalks and these all plastered over with heavy mud."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 20, 1913.



No. 5905. "The interior of the Chinese ice house shown in photo No. 5904. The fruits have been packed in bamboo baskets lined with dry oak leaves (Quercus dentata). These baskets are sewed up in a wrapping of jute (Corchorus capsularis) and then stored on the thick layer of ice with dry hay and straw in between. In this primitive way certain fruits can be kept the year round."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 20, 1913.



No. 5906. "Fruit venders buying and grading apricots on junks which have come in from Shantung. On the Pei ho river in Tientsin."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 14, 1913.



No. 5907. "A row of small Chinese junks on the Pei ho river, in from Shantung. They are all loaded with apricots and some plums."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 14, 1913.



No. 5908. "An artificial pagoda in the beautiful and extensive garden of Mr. Lee, near Tientsin. Such pagodas, even when small, form striking landmarks in otherwise dull expanses of country."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19, 1913.



No. 5909. "A bit of real Chinese garden-architecture in the garden of Mr. Lee, near Tientsin. A scene like this could with safety be copied in some American park, thereby adding immense variety."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19, 1913.



No. 5910. "How Chinese garden-architects make from an otherwise uninteresting piece of courtyard a beautiful and original water garden. The square pond is inhabited by strange varieties of gold fish. In the garden of Mr. Lee, near Tientsin."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19, 1913.



No. 5911. "A simple but sturdy pavilion in the garden of Mr. Lee, near Tientsin, put up on a little island all by itself and giving one a wide range of view over the level country surrounding Tientsin."

Frank W. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 19,
1913."



No. 5912. "The Hsiao Wu tai shan mountain range, as seen from the town of Tau hwa. The highest peak is over 11,000 feet above sea level. There is a very rich arboreal vegetation in these mountains and we collected about 85 species of woody plants in less than four weeks."

Frank W. Meyer, Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5913. "A view taken from the Tie ling tze temple, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level, showing villages and cultivated fields in the broad valley below."

Frank W. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan mountains, Chili Prov., China, August 8, 1913.



No. 5914. "View on the north slope of the mountain, where hazlenuts and birches form the main vegetation, although 40-50 species of other woody plants were collected on this same slope. The photograph was taken from a courtyard in the Tie ling tze temple."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 14, 1913.



No. 5915. "Rugged mountain peaks, with wild grasses and wild alfalfa (Medicago ruthenica) along a tiny mountain stream, at an elevation of 6,500 feet above sea level. Seeds of the Medicago sent in under No. 1971a, SPI No. 56784."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 30, 1913.



No. 5916. "A piece of rugged mountain scenery at an elevation of between 8,000 and 10,000 ft. On the steep north declines one finds strips of forests of blue spruces (Picea meyeri), larches (Larix dahurica-?) and firs (Abies sibirica), besides numerous smaller things."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 12, 1913.



No. 5917. "A clump of Rhododendron sp. with a blue spruce (Picea meyeri) on a rocky, desolate ridge at an elevation of 9,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 23, 1913.



No. 5918. "Some old specimens of a blue spruce (Picea meyeri.) on a rocky ledge at an elevation of over 8,000 ft. Seeds of this spruce sent in under No. 1915a, SPI No. 36729. Valuable as an ornamental garden evergreen, especially for semiarid regions."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 29, 1913.



No. 5919. "Two old larch trees in the main court of the Tie ling tze Buddhist temple. The trees are probably over a century old and may be Larix dahurica. Seeds sent in under No. 1914a, SPI No. 36728."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 8, 1913.



No. 5920. "Populus suaveolens, A white poplar, planted around the Tie ling tze temple as a wind break. Occurs wild in the mountains at elevations of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 14, 1913.



No. 5921. "Tilia mongolica. A tall specimen of this species of linden tree, found in a sheltered ravine at an elevation of 4,500 feet. In general this basswood remains more or less of a shrubby nature."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 30, 1913.



No. 5922. "Syringa amurensis var. pekinensis. Two large old specimens of the north Chinese tree lilac. The taller is about 40 feet high and has a trunk over two feet in diameter."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 8, 1913.



No. 5923. "Lonicera morrowi-? A well loaded branch of a bush honeysuckle with large dark green leaves and conspicuous bright red berries. Of value as an ornamental garden shrub for the cooler sections of the United States. Seeds sent in under No. 1935a, SPI No. 56748."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 14, 1913.



No. 5924. "Amelanchier sp. A large branch of a 'shad bush' bearing beautiful soft-red berries. Of value as an ornamental garden shrub for the cooler sections of the United States. Seeds sent under No. 1925a, SPI No. 36738."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 21, 1913.



No. 5925. "Syringa pubescens. A medium sized wild lilac with rather small leaves, found in rocky places at altitudes of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 20, 1913.



No. 5926. "Coryopteris mongolica-? A pretty low-growing shrub, bearing masses of lavender-purplish flower spikes. It loves stony places along water courses."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 29, 1913.



No. 5927. "A clump of this beautiful flowering plum, Prunus triloba, found in a crevice in some gigantic blocks of granite. Elevation 6000 feet. Seeds of the wild types sent in under No. 1905a, SPI No. 36719."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 20, 1913.



No. 5928. "Ribes macrocalyx-? Branches of a large fruited wild gooseberry which is very spiny, even the berries being hard to handle. Might be found useful in breeding experiments. Seeds sent in under No. 1943a, SPI No. 36756."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 23, 1913.



No. 5929. "Prunus padus-? Large choke or birds' cherries, collected at an elevation of over 8000 ft. These fruits are edible and might be appreciated in the colder regions of the United States as a garden fruit. Seeds sent in under No. 1909a, SPI No. 36723."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 24, 1913.



No. 5930. "Fragaria sp. A handful of wild strawberries of beautiful carmine-red color, of fair flavor, and with the seeds deeply imbedded. Collected at an altitude of 8,000 feet. Seeds sent in under No. 1944a, SPI No. 36757."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 12, 1913.



No. 5931, "Ligularia sp. A large leaved composite having light green leaves shaped like a horse's hoof. The flowers are bright yellow, borne in erect undivided spikes. Found between boulders along watercourses at high altitudes. Seeds of this species sent in under No. 1949a, SPI No. 36762."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Province, China, August 12, 1913.



No. 5932. "Leontopodium alpinum. An alpine meadow, full of glorious snow-white edelweiss, at an elevation of over 8000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 12, 1913.



No. 5933. "Callistephus chinensis. Wild garden asters, growing on gentle mountain slopes. They have deep-blue ray flowers and golden-yellow hearts. When among them one feels light hearted and joyous."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 23, 1913.



No. 5934. "Graminae. A tall ornamental bunch grass, the stalks of which are used in the manufacture of brooms. This grass might be cultivated in semiarid regions for paper making purposes. Seeds sent in under No. 1978a, SPI No. 36791."

Frank M. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 8, 1913.



No. 5935. "Sedum sp. An ornamental little Sedum, found between boulders and in crevices and pockets of rocks. About 9,000 feet elevation."

Frank M. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 12, 1913.



No. 5936. "Exploration in China. My mule and donkey caravan, with the assistant and interpreter, on top of a pass about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Coming back from an investigation trip in a cherry and persimmon district."

Frank W. Meyer, near Ying tau ko, Chili Prov., China, September 13, 1913.



No. 5937. "Gleditsia sinensis. A tree heavily loaded with pods which are used as a substitute for soap. Elevation about 3,500 feet."

Frank W. Meyer, near Qing tau ko, Chili Prov., China, September 13, 1913.



No. 5938. "Amygdalus davidiana. A shrubby specimen of wild peach found in a crevice in a piece of granite rock, showing the adaptability of this remarkable species of peach."

Frank N. Meyer, near Ying tau ko, Chili Prov., China, September 13, 1913.



No. 5939. "Vitex incisa. An old gate, overgrown entirely with Vitex incisa and wild jujube bushes (Ziziphus jujuba var. spinosa)."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tien tsun, Chili Prov., China, September 14, 1913.



No. 5940. "Amygdalus davidiana. An exceptionally large specimen of a wild peach tree, having a trunk measuring 5 feet 6 inches in circumference 5 feet above the ground. Seeds sent in under No. 1894a, SPI No. 36665."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, July 24, 1913.



No. 5941, "Amygdalus davidiana. Another view of the Davidiana peach shown in photo No. 5940. In the much used courtyard of a Chinese inn in Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, July 24, 1913.



No. 5942. "Morus alba var. bungeana. Two very large specimens of a peculiar variety of mulberry, standing in the front court of the Imperial Palace in Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 7, 1913.



No. 5943. "Cannabis sativa. Fields of hemp which has been retting in pits and which now has been spread out to bleach and to dry."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, August 30, 1913.



No. 5944. "Fields of sorghum, proso and birds' millet, all almost ready to be harvested. The photograph was made from a high burial mount."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5945. "Fields of sorghum and birds' seed (Chaetochloa italica), and also a patch of the ordinary potato to the left."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5946. "Andropogon sorghum. A field of a very tall growing variety of sorghum which produces, besides its grains, long stalks which are extensively used as house building material. Note how the lower leaves have been pulled off for fodder."

Frank N. Meyer, Fengtai, near Peking, China, September 10, 1913.



No. 5947. "Erosion. An example of how little the Chinese are able to prevent their streams from eating away their lands, all due to the senseless habit of destroying all the arboreal vegetation in the mountains and ravines."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hsin tcha, Chili Prov., China, September 2, 1913.



No. 5948. "Chinese agricultural practices. Chinese farmers making compost by digging under cut greens and grasses and wetting the whole thoroughly so as to prevent the mixture from becoming dry heated, which destroys the best qualities of compost."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5949. "Chinese agricultural practices. A series of manure pits, at the foot of a loess tableland, in which the Chinese mix and keep their compost manures."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5950. "Avena nuda. A Chinese farmer and his wife threshing hull-less oats, which are cultivated in the more elevated mountain parts of northern China. Oats sent in under SPI Nos. 22005, 22688, 23295 and 1903a, SPI No. 34475."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tau hwa, Chili Prov., China, September 2, 1913.



No. 5951, "Colocasia antiquorum (?). A dry-land taro (or dashe en-?), of which the large corms are called 'females', while the cormlets are called 'males' and are considered much finer than the large ones. Chinese name 'U-to'. Sample sent under No. 23b."

Frank N. Meyer, Fengtai near Peking, China, September 10, 1913.



No. 5952. "Brassica caulorapa. A large specimen of a local variety of kohlrabi, weighing 16 lbs. This specimen was sent to Chico under No. 1034, . Seeds sent to Washington, D. C., under No. 1957a, SPI No. 26770. Note the large canteen and the pocket knife in comparison."

Frank W. Meyer, Kelgen, Chili Prov.,
September 5, 1913.



No. 5953. "Chinese gardening. A Chinese way of making an inner courtyard attractive by an artistic arrangement of various plants in pots and tubs, while at the same time hiding the entrance to the family rooms, where the women live. Note the lotus flower in bloom in the center and the tall rushes rising up at the apex."

Frank W. Meyer, Tau hwa, Chili Prov.,
China, September 1, 1913.



No. 5954. "Cold storage. The interior of a Chinese fruit store in Peking, showing the large store jars with felt and paper on top, in which fruits are kept in cold storage. There is a small quantity of crushed ice placed in the bottom of such jars, which keeps the air inside quite cool and for a long time, as the walls of these vessels are an inch or more thick."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 28, 1913.



No. 5955. "Diospyros kaki. A small variety of Tamopan persimmon, hawked about the streets of Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 5956. "Diospyros kaki. A wheelbarrow full of fine large Tamopan persimmons, selling for 2 cents (Mexican) each."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 5957. "Diospyros kaki. Chinese laborers bargaining with a persimmon vender to obtain 3 Tamopan persimmons for 4 cents (Mexican). Photograph made on the Hatamen street, Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5958. "Diospyros kaki. A Chinese fruitstand with persimmons, pears and peanuts. Each little heap of peanuts costs 1 cent, while 2 persimmons sell for 3 cents (Mexican)."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5959. "Diospyros kaki. A Chinese fruitstand, loaded with choice products. Note the beautiful Tamopan persimmons and the fine Chinese pears."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5960. "A green-grocer's shop, with baskets of yams (Dioscorea batatas), lotus rhizomes (Nelumbium speciosum) and arrow-leaf (Sagittaria chinensis)."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5961, "A green-grocer's shop. The upright standing stalks in the basket are the fleshy shoots of a Zizania. The lower basket to the left is filled with tubers of a dryland taro or dasheen, while yams and lotus rhizomes are clearly discernible."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5962. "Eizania palustris-? A Chinese vegetable, probably a 'wild rice'. The fleshy inside part is eaten raw and scalded, when cut in slices or strips. Chinese name, 'Chiao pai'.

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5963. "Raphanus sativa. A Chinese winter radish of live carnosin-red color outside but pure white inside. Sold on the streets of Peking as a delicacy."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 22, 1913.



No. 5964. "Brassica pekinensis. A wheelbarrow full of a Chinese early winter cabbage, called 'Huang ya pai tsai', meaning 'yellow heart cabbage.' Seeds sent in under No. 19688, SPI No. 36781."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 19, 1913.



No. 5965. "Phaseolus aureus. Bean vermicelli, dripping wet, just taken from the vessels in which it was made. See information given under samples 27b, 28b, 29b and 30b."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Tchwang tze, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913. SPI. No. 35629.



No. 5966. "Phaseolus aureus. - Bean vermicelli, made from the mung bean, hanging on ropes to dry."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsiao Tchwang tze, Chili Prov., China, May 28, 1913.



No. 5967. "Phaseolus aureus. Bundles of dried bean vermicelli, exposed for sale in the streets of a Chinese town. Made from the small mung bean."

Frank N. Meyer, San tun ying, Chili Prov.,
China, May 30, 1913.



No. 5968. "Amygdalus davidiana
var. fastigiata. A fastigate variety
of Davidiana peach, 50-60 ft. tall.
Of special value as an appropriate
tree for burial grounds for the drier
sections of the United States. Seeds
S.P.I. No. 36807.
sent under No. 1994a, Photo taken in
the German-Italian cemetery in Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, Oct. 22, 1913.



No. 5969. "Amygdalus davidiana
var. fastigiata. The upper part of
the fastigate Davidiana peach, as
figured in photo No. 5968, showing the
dense mass of somewhat gnarled branches."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, Oct. 22, 1913.



No. 5970. "Amygdalus davidiana. A Davidiana peach, which, as stock, has overgrown its host, a flowering plum (Prunus triloba). In the German-Italian cemetery at Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 22, 1913.



No. 5971. "Ulmus pumila var. pendula.

A weeping variety of the remarkably hardy and drouth resistant north Chinese elm. Rare!

Photographed in the Botanical Garden, Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 26, 1913.



No. 5972: "Sorbaria sorbifolia-? A form of the sorbus-leaved spiraea, thriving well in the hard and sterile soil of a much used inner courtyard in Peking. Seeds sent in under No. 1986a, SPI No. 36799."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 23, 1913.



No. 5973. "Chinese gardening. A sample of modern Chinese rockery work, partly overgrown with the native so-called 'Boston ivy' and beneath the shelter of some large hackberry trees (Celtis sinensis). Photograph made in the Botanical Garden at Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 26, 1913.



No. 5974. "Chinese gardening. A Chinese greenhouse of the simplest construction, in which all plants are stored in the winter which could not stand the rigorous cold of northern China. Photograph made in the Botanical Garden at Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 26, 1913.



No. 5975. "Chinese husbandry. The Chinese take as few risks as possible when shoeing a mule or horse that exhibits kicking inclinations, as seen by the ways such animals are being strapped in."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, October 18, 1913.



No. 5976. "Diospyros kaki. A small fruited dried persimmon, generally sold tied onto strings. Chinese name, 'Chien chien sze ping', meaning 'pointed persimmon'. Sample sent under No. 50b."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 30, 1914.



No. 5977. "Diospyros kaki. A large dried persimmon, generally sold tied onto strings. Of sweet taste, juicier than most kinds. Chinese name, 'Niu hsin sze ping', meaning 'Ox heart dried persimmon'. Scions sent under No. 1091, SPI No. 37535. Sample under No. 49b."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 30, 1914.



No. 5978. "Ziziphus sativa. Baked jujubes, with the seeds removed and put on split-up kaoliang stems. Selling at Tsao chou fu, Shantung, at 10 cents (Mex.) for the whole bundle. Sample sent under No. 102b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China,
April 21, 1914.



No. 5979. "Ziziphus sativa. Another view of a bunch of baked, seeded jujubes. Chinese name, 'Tsui tsao', meaning 'Brittle jujube'. Sample sent under No. 102b.

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung,
China, March 20, 1914.



No. 5980. "Ziziphus sativa. Branches of a jujube, showing the peculiar zig-zag growth of this variety. Chinese name, 'Sa tsao', meaning 'Tasteful jujube'. Scions sent under No. 1066, SPI No. 37484."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 6, 1914.



No. 5981. "Crataegus pinnatifida. Three sticks of Chinese haw fruits, over which molten sugar has been poured. Also a wooden bowl containing raw fruits. Material sent of such haws under No. 1208, SPI No. 38283, No. 1209, SPI No. 38176, and No. 1210, SPI No. 38284."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 20, 1914.



No. 5982. "Crataegus pinnatifida. Basket handles ornamented with Chinese haw fruits, on kaoliang sticks, selling at 3 cents (Mex.) a piece. They possess a fine subacid flavor, which is mellowed by the taste of the molten sugar."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 20, 1914.



5983. "Crataegus pinnatifida. A few grafted specimens of a large fruited variety of Chinese haw tree, near a farmer's house. This photo shows the typical, low branching habits."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 29, 1914.



No. 5984. "A fruit merchant, sitting at one of the city gates of Tai an fu, selling large haws, dried persimmons and peanuts."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 20, 1914.



No. 5985. "Saccharum narenga (?). A very hardy variety of Chinese sugar cane, of a beautiful purplish-violet color. Cultivated along the Yellow River. Cuttings sent under No. 1164, SPI No. 38257."

Frank N. Meyer, Chengchow, Honan, China, February 25, 1914.



No. 5986. "Saccharum narenga(?).
Another view of the hardy sugar cane.
The stalks grow from 4 to 6 feet in
height; their sugar content is low
but they may be valuable for forage
purposes in the southern part of the
United States. No. 1164, SPI No.
38257."

Frank N. Meyer, Chengchow, Ho-
nan, China, February 24, 1914.



No. 5987. "Allium schoenoprasum. Large
forced chives, which are an important winter
vegetable in Sianfu. Much used raw or scalded
with meats and as a savory herb in soups. Con-
sidered very healthy. Seeds sent under No. 2057a,
SPI No. 38787. Chinese name, 'Tcho tsai'.

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China,
January 30, 1914.



No. 5988. "Prunus triloba. A branch of a very large flowering variety of Chinese flowering plum, found growing in the grounds of the German Legation at Peking. See also photo No. 13081, which shows the flowers natural size."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 19, 1914.



No. 5989. "Amygdalus davidiana. A davidiana peach growing in the Peking city wall, showing the real zerophytic nature of this remarkable stone fruit. The seed was probably deposited there by a crow, which birds carry about many things in Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 8, 1914.



No. 5990. "Jasminum nudiflorum. A clump of this interesting spring flowering shrub, as seen in the inner court of a Buddhist temple in Tai an fu. Shows off especially well when planted at the edges of crude rocky terraces."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 19, 1914.



No. 5991. "Thuya orientalis. A remarkable flat globular form of the Oriental arbor-vitae. Very appropriate for cemeteries and places of dignity and especially suited to mild wintered, semiarid climes. Seeds sent of this very tree under No. 2067a, SPI No. 38797, and scions or cuttings under No. 1127, SPI Mo. 37660."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chao ye hsien, Shensi, China, February 7, 1914.



No. 5992. "A loess landscape, with an ancient temple on top and arbor-vitae about which look very sorry, on account of the twigs being pulled off for fuel and for decorative purposes."

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No. 5993. "A loess landscape, with square pagoda and a temple settlement, all in danger of being washed away one of these days. Thuya orientalis, Celtis chinensis, Gleditsia sinensis, Ailanthus glandulosa, Diospyros lotus and Ziziphus sativa all thrive to perfection in such places."

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No. 5994. "An old gateway, leading up to the temple shown in photo No. 5992. Thuja orientalis thriving on the driest and most uncongenial spots, as evidenced by the trunk on the left.

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No. 5995. "Sophora japonica. A very old specimen of a pagoda tree, said to be a relic of the Tang Dynasty. See also photo No. 5356, which shows the trunk from the other side."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 19, 1914.



No. 5996. "Catalpa bungei. Some tall catalpa trees, in a well sheltered situation. This tree supplies a fine timber, which is light, strong and durable and which is much in demand for table tops and furniture. Chinese name, 'Tchiu shu', meaning 'autumn tree'. Plants sent under No. 1151, SPI No.38254."

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 9, 1914.



No. 5997. "Ginkgo biloba. The trunk of an old ginkgo tree, standing in the grounds of the 'Ta miau' (large temple) at Taianfu."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 19, 1914.



No. 5998. "Ulmus pumila. Trunks of the common North Chinese elm, in the yard of a cartwright. This elm wood, being strong and tough, is much used in the manufacture of the clumsy Chinese carts."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 10, 1914.



No. 5999. "Populus sp. Slim and slender young poplars, of very fastigiate growth, planted along a canal where rice had been grown the summer before. Cuttings under Nos. 1064, SPI No. 37482, and No. 1108, SPI No. 38232."

Frank N. Meyer, near Sianfu, Shensi,
China, February 1, 1914.



No. 6000. "A Chinese nursery of dwarfed pines and other trees, in square and round vessels, as seen in the grounds of the 'Ta miao' (big temple) at Tai an fu. Perhaps the Japanese originally learned the art of dwarfing plants from their teachers, the Chinese."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 19, 1914.

Negative Numbers 5811 to 6000.

- A -

Abies sibirica	5916
Agriculture, Chinese	5889
Ailanthus glandulosa	5993
Allium porrum	5838
" schcenoprasum	5987
Amelanchier sp.	5924
Amygdalus davidiana.	5866
" "	5903
" "	5938
" "	5940
" "	5941
" "	5970
" "	5989
" " fastigiata.	5968
" "	5969
Andropogon sorghum	5897
" "	5898
" "	5944
" "	5945
" "	5946
Arundo phragmitis.	5896
" "	5904
Avena nuda	5950

- B -

Baggage	5895
Basketry shop.	5900
" "	5901
" "	5902
Bell	5886
Brassica caulorapa	5952
" pekinensis.	5964
" petsai	5837

- C -

Callistephus chinensis	5933
Cannabis sativa	5943
Caravan	5936
Carex stenophylla	5861
Caryopteris mongolica.(?)	5926
Castanea mollissima.	5845
" "	5846
" "	5847
" "	5848
" "	5849
" "	5850
" "	5851
" "	5852
" "	5853
" "	5854

- C - (Cont'd.)

Castanea mollissima (Con.)	5855
" "	5856
" "	5857
" "	5858
" "	5860
Cedrela sinensis	5882
" "	5883
Celtis sinensis	5857
" "	5973
" "	5993
Cercis sinensis	5834
Chaetochloa italica	5944
" "	5945
Chinese Agriculture	5948
" "	5949
" Gardening	5953
" "	5973
" "	5974
" Husbandry	5975
" Nursery	6000
" Views, Chi teh wang.	5860
" Fruit vendors.	5906
" "	5907
" Views. Mountains.	5912
" "	5913
" "	5914
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" "	5916
" "	5917
" "	5918
" Lan ho River.	5892
" " "	5893
" Pagoda	5908
" "	5909
" San tun ying.	5858
" " "	5859
" Tsinanfu.	5887
" "	5888
" Yellow River.	5841
" " "	5842
Chi teh wang, China.	5860
Cold Storage	5954
Colocasia antiochorum	5951
" sp.	5961
Corchorus capsularis	5905
Crataegus pinnatifida	5981
" "	5982
" "	5983

- D -

Deforestation	5891
Dioscorea batatas	5960
Diospyros kaki.	5818
" "	5819
" "	5955
" "	5956
" "	5957
" "	5958
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" "	5936
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" " "	
Picea meyeri	
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" "	
Pinus sinensis	
" "	
" sp.	
Populus simonii	
" "	
" "	
" "	
" "	
" " pyramidalis.	
" "	
" sp.	
" suaveolens	
Prunus padus (?)	
" triloba	
" "	
" "	
" "	
" "	
Pyrus betulaefolia.	
" sinensis.	

- Q -

Quercus dentata	
" sinensis.	
" "	
" "	

- R -

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- S -

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5909	Salix sp.	5828
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5899	San tun ying, China	5858
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5901	Sedum sp.	5935
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5917	" "	5873
5918	" "	5884
5876	" "	5995
5877	" " var. pendula.	5868
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5814	Sorbaria sorbifolia.	5972
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5920	Tamarix sp.	5836
5929	Temple	5842
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5871	"	5994
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	" "	5994
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5860	Tilia mongolica	5921
5874	Triticum sp.	5889
5875	Tsinanfu, China	5887
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- Y -

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" " var. spinosa. 5890

